

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845. With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXII. No. 4045. 號五十月六年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1876.

日四廿月五年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DELORM & Co., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—Sutton, QUELCH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, Gills & Co. Foochow, HEDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co. Manila, C. HARRISON & Co. Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

## Banks.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognised by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

Francs. & Sterling.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 3,200,000

RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

LONDON AGENT.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

## HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the offices.

## CHR. DE GUIGNÉ, Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, May 14, 1876.

## HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—E. R. BRILLIUS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—AD. ANDRE, Esq.

J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

A. McIVER, Esq.

## CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.

Shanghai, EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 per cent. " "

12 " 5 per cent. " "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

## JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

MR. THEOPHILUS GEE LINSTED is authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and Canton.

### PURDON & Co.

China, June 1, 1876.

### NOTICE.

MR. H. MÜNSTER SCHULZ has been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

### WIELER & Co.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR TO LLOYDS REGISTER at this Port.

### R. H. CAIRNS.

1, Club Chambers, Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

I Have this day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procuration.

### A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

### NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Halphong and Hanot. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tonquin.

### LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-brokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

### A. G. MORRIS.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 8, 1876.

### For Sale.

### SAYLE & Co.

WE beg to call special attention to our Show-room and Ladies' Outfitting Departments.

We are offering a fine assortment of Japanese Silks, which will wear well, at 65 cents per yard, worth \$1.

Summer Dresses:—

Satin Striped Poplins.

Figured Poplins.

Fancy and Plain Grenadines.

Black and Fancy Gauzes.

Fancy Silks. Black Silks.

Niagara Striped Muslins.

White Brilliantes.

A lot of Lace Goods at less than half price.

Made-up Wrappers and Costumes.

Embroidered Skirts.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing.

Straw Hats and Bonnets.

Feathers and Flowers.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

Our Dressmaking Department is under the supervision of a Court Dressmaker.

Our Millinery Department is under the supervision of a West End Milliner.

SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

## FOR SALE.—\$4.

DOLLAR and STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES, from 3s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.

## GEORGE MACRIE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, June 10, 1876.

## FOR SALE.

200 Cases CLARET from BORDEAUX.

Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

## TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, Large Takasima Coal, at \$5 per ton, ex Godown. Small Takasima Coal, \$6 per ton, ex Godown.

Apply to T. G. GLOVER,

No. 7, Queen's Road, and at East Point.

Hongkong, May 16, 1876.

## FOR SALE.

WM. CHILLINGWORTH & SON'S CROWN SHERRIES and PORTS.

R. P. ATKINS & Co.'s PORT.

BAK'S ALE, in Quarts and Pints.

WM. YOUNGER & Co.'s Edinburgh STRONG ALE, in Hogsheads.

W. H. NOTLEY.

Hongkong, June 8, 1876.

## FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of NEW IRON WATER TANKS, 4 Feet square.

Apply to CAPTAIN on BOARD,

American Bark "American Lloyd,"

Hongkong, May 30, 1876.

## Intimations.

### HAINAN.

A PHOTOGRAPH of the PASSAGES made by the R. C. "LING FENG," to HOI-KOW by the direct route, can be obtained at Mr. A. J. W. WYNDHAM Street, at cost price, viz. 75 Cents.

Hongkong, June 24, 1876.

## Intimations.

### THE MEDICAL HALL.

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1876.

## HONGKONG.

### Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

## IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE

"SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE."

IT WILL BE THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE

ADVANTAGE TO ADVERTISERS IS OBVIOUS.

## F. KRUPP'S CAST-STEEL WORKS,

Essen (Germany.)

Sole Agent for China, F. PEIL,

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOGNE (Germany.)

## LOONG SHING & Co.,

DEALERS IN ANCIENT CHINESE CURIOSITIES AND

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

No. 34, Wellington Street, HONGKONG.

## AH YON,

SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH

PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

## AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,

GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly AZIMUTH CLUB,

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views, &c., of Amoy, Formosa and all the different Chinese Ports.

Also, A large assortment of Photographic Albums, Frames, Writing Cases, Desks and many other ornamental and useful articles too numerous to mention.

Hongkong, May 15, 1876.

## NOTICE.

SAILMAKING DEPARTMENT.

DURING the Temporary Absence of our Mr. W. DOLAN, this DEPARTMENT will be CARRIED ON as heretofore, under the Superintendence of Experienced FOREMAN, who have acted in this capacity under Mr. Dolan for 13 years.

All Orders in this Branch of Business will have our careful attention.

MACGOWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 30th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, June 13, 1876.

## THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, Shanghai, 26th May, 1876.

FROM and after this Date, the Rate for MESSAGES between this and GUTZLAFF is Reduced from \$4 to \$2 for 20 Words. Arrangements may be made for reporting by wire any Signals isolated by Vessels passing.

GEORGE J. HELLAND, General Agent.

June 3, 1876.

## Intimations.

### THE WONDERFUL ARAB DWARF.

BINAMHNOOD, one of the greatest of living prodigies, will shortly be exhibited at the ORIENTAL HOTEL.

BINAMHNOOD is an Arab, 25 years of age and 33 inches in height; has no legs or arms, yet walks about, feeds himself, writes his name, &c.; besides his native tongue, he speaks English, French, Dutch, Hindostani, Malay, and several other languages.

Hongkong, June 14, 1876.

## NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATES of the SHARES Numbered 531/875 and 681/880 (inclusive) in this Company, standing in the Register in the name of Mr. WILLIAM RUDOLPH LANDSTEIN, having been lost by him; Notice is hereby given that New Certificates for such Shares have This day been issued to the said WILLIAM RUDOLPH LANDSTEIN as such registered Proprietor of the Shares therein mentioned, and that the Original Certificates will hereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

Dated the 14th day of June, A.D., 1876.

By Order of the Directors, L. HAUSCHILD,

Secretary.

## NOTICE.

ANY CLAIMS against the British Barque "EVELYN" must be sent in to the Undersigned before Noon of MONDAY, the 19th Instant, or they will not be recognised.

MELOHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 14, 1876.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have THIS DAY been REMOVED to the Premises No. 16, PRAYA CENTRAL, lately occupied by Messrs HOLLAND, WISE & Co.

G. B. SMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, June 5, 1876.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has received a very large assortment of WINES and SPIRITS of the best brand, and solicits an inspection of same.

C. L. THEVENIN,

No. 44, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, June 13, 1876.

## AUCTIONS.

### GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Room, Praya, on

## FRIDAY,

the 16th June, 1876, at Noon,—

Silk Umbrellas, Cotton Socks and Stockings, Tooth Brushes, Sailor's Knives, Toilet Sets, Tea Cups and Saucers, Black Writing Ink, Shoe Blacking.

18 cases Chateau Yquem.

25 " " Margaux.

25 " Blood's " x " Dublin Stout.

50 " " Pale Ale.

5 " Eau de Cologne.

20 Rifles.

Lot Framed Engravings

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.

The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.



## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. *ESMERALDA*, FROM MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned at their risk.

Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

A. MACG. HEATON, Agent.

Hongkong, June 12, 1876. j618

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. *PEIR*.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *"Ganga"* from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from WEDNESDAY, the 14th Instant, at 10 a.m.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before Noon To-day, the 13th Instant, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after MONDAY, the 13th Inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, June 13, 1876. j619

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *Sarpedon*, are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after the 16th June, 1876.

Goods undelivered after the 23rd June, 1876, will be subject to rent.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, June 14, 1876. j628

S. S. *OROCUS*, FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.

Hongkong, June 11, 1876.

NORWEGIAN BARK *FASAN*, FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 30, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.

Ex *Hoogly*, March 10, 1876.

R M (No. 23) One case Merchandize, T &amp; L.

Ex *Amazone*, May 2, 1876.

C F P 106 bags Gum from Bombay.

Ex *Amazone*, May 14, 1876.

P G C 181 bags Gum and 4 cases Vermillion.

C E P 4 boxes Merchandize.

C J L 3 bags Gum.

No marks 2 c. Raisins.

S. S. *Anadyr*.

GR No. 1/42—42 boxes Wines.

A K W 6885/6887—3 cases Merchandize.

Hongkong, June 9, 1876.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on account of whom it may concern, on

## TUESDAY,

the 27th June, 1876, at Noon, at his Office, Marine House, Queen's Road,—

The Steamer

*"PAWLUK"*

of Boston, Massachusetts, 230 ft. Tons

Registered Burden, with a Battery

consisting of

2 Brass 24lb. Howitzers.

2 20lb. Rifled Parrotts.

1 30lb. Rifled Parrotts.

Sundry Shot and Shell for above Battery.

The above Vessel was purchased of the

United States Government, and is Re-

gistered at Boston. Register No. 177,

dated 16th September, 1867.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the pur-

chase money to be paid on the fall of the

hammer, and the balance on completion

of transfer, the expenses of which to be

paid by the purchaser. All lots, with

all faults and errors of description, to be

at purchaser's risk on the fall of the

hammer.

For further Particulars apply to the

United States Consulate at Hongkong;

the Trustees of the Estate of AUGUSTUS

HEARD &amp; Co., Queen's Road; or to the

Undersigned, where inventories may be

seen.

W. KERFOOT HUGHES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 15, 1876. j627

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY &amp; TAMSUI.

The British Steamer

*"LEONOR"*

Captain M. Young, will be de-

parted for the above Ports on

SUNDAY, the 18th Instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAURA &amp; Co.

Hongkong, June 15, 1876. j618

FOR COOKTOWN.

The British Steamer

*"MECCA"*

Captain Johnson, will leave this

for the above Port on MONDAY,

the 19th Instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HOP KEE.

Hongkong, June 15, 1876. j619

FOR SAIGON.

The British Steamer

*"PENED"*

Capt. JOHN CALK, will leave for

the above Port on MONDAY,

the 19th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AH YON.

Hongkong, June 15, 1876. j619

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glenroy*, Captain TAYLOR,

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are

hereby informed that their Goods are being

landed at their risk and stored at their

Godowns, whence and from the Wharf or

Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be sent on to

Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is

given before Noon To-morrow, the 16th

Instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the

22nd Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.,

Agents S. S. *Glenroy*.

Hongkong, June 15, 1876. j622

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO

STEAM-BOAT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR THE convenience of travellers, the

Steamer *"POWAN"* will leave

HONGKONG at Noon on SATURDAY,

and MACAO at 7 a.m. on MONDAYS,

commencing on Saturday Next, the 17th

Instant. On other days the Hour of De-

parture from both places will be 9 a.m.

By Order,

P. A. DE COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, June 15, 1876.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-

tions to sell by Public Auction

at the Godowns, No. 7, Queen's Road

Central, on

## SATURDAY,

the 17th June, 1876, at Noon,—

A QUANTITY OF SURPLUS STORES

AND PROVISIONS, consisting of 12

barrels Beef, 12 barrels Pork, 9 barrels

Salt Fish, 30 barrels Pickles, Vinegar

and Soy, 219 bags White Rice, Peas,

and Chinese Medicine, Cooking Utensils,

Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets, Lanterns,

&amp;c., &amp;c.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery in Hong-

kong Currency.

THOS. G. GLOVER,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 15, 1876. j617

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA

OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING

AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer

*"ALBATROSS"*

will be despatched for San Fran-

cisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY,

the 16th July, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking

Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the

United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills

of Lading are issued for transportation to

Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San

Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and

South America, and to New York and

Europe VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Com-

pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea

Ports, about same date, and make close

connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection

of various lines of Steamers to England,

France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until

4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages

will be received at the office until 5 p.m.

same day; all Parcel Packages should be

marked to address in full; value of same

is required.

For further information as to Passage

and Freight, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 18, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, June 15, 1876. j616

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any

Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay

in Hongkong Harbour:—

Ishigaki, German barque, Captain

Matson.—Wm. Pustan &amp; Co.

Hope, British barque, Captain Boulton.

—Gibb, Livingston &amp; Co.

Comet, American ship, Captain William

N. Bray.

Vindex, British barque, Captain John

Parkhouse.

Zorostra, British barque, Captain Geo.

Scarlett.—Gibson &amp; Co.

Willard Mudgett, American barque,

Captain J. B. Dickey.—Jardine, Matheson

&amp; Co.

Evelyn, British barque, Capt. Knowles.

—Melchers &amp; Co.

Sophie, British barque, Captain Reed

Jones.

Fetisov, German barque, Captain J.

Greiff.—Eduard, Schellhaus &amp; Co.

Clachnautchen, British barque, Capt.

A. McDonald.

Fontenay, British ship, Capt. George

B. Taylor.—Arnhold, Karberg &amp; Co.

Nyarobu, American ship, Capt. Pierce.

—Eduard Schellhaus &amp; Co.

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR LONDON.

The A. 1 British Clipper Bark

*"ONWARD"*

T. SIMMONS, Master, having

the greater part of her Cargo

engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

MEYER &amp; Co.

Hongkong, June 15, 1876.

## Chartered Elected.

The following settlements have been

effected since last Circular was published:—

American barque *Charles O. Leary*, 642,

Whampoa to New York, private.

British barque *Vindex*, 290, hence to

Melbourne and Sydney, private.

German barque *Anna*, 448, to Haiphong

and back to Hongkong, \$1,950 in full, 35

day days.

German barque *Emma*, 340, to Macao and

Amoy to Macassar, and back to Macao and

Amoy, \$4,500 in full, 60 day days.

German schooner *Oceanus*, 835, New-

chwang to Hongkong, 24 cents per picul,

20 day days.

British barque *Northern Chief*, 393, hence to

London, private.

British barque *Calder*, 482, hence to

London, private.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

June 15, *Ajao*, British steamer, 1549,

Kidd, Shanghai June 11, General.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

June 15, *Thingalla*, Danish steamer,

1877, Maunier, Saigon June 11, Rice.—

Wm. Pustan &amp; Co.

June 15, *Amoy*, from Canton.June 15, *Oriana*, British steamer, 1119,

J. Reeves, Yokohama June 7, Mails and

General.—P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

June 15, *Yangtze*, British steamer, 783,

Schultze, Shanghai June 11, General.—

SIMPSON &amp; Co.

June 15, *Glenroy*, British steamer, 1373,

A. Taylor, London April 30, via ports of

call, and Singapore June 8, General.—

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.

June 15, *Feng-chiao-hai*, Chinese gun-

vessel, 500, 5 guns, 400 h. p., Palmer, from

a gun.

June 15, *N. D. Australis*, French

barque, 583, Jagoret, Saigon June 8, Rice

and General.—ODESS.

## DEPARTURES.

June 14, *Honang*, for Canton.14, *Anna*, for Haiphong.14, *John Milton*, for Hilo.15, *Vasco da Gama*, for Foochow.15, *Ling Feng*, for Hainan.15, *Cassandra*, for Shanghai.15, *H.M.S. Modeste*, for Yokohama.15, *Suek*, for Shanghai.15, *Tientsin*, for Swatow, Amoy and



*Nearcticus*, was fined 25 cents for being drunk and incapable at Praya East.

## ORCULETY TO ANIMALS.

Hu Aylp was charged with orcutely to animals, in that he had skinned frogs while alive. Fined \$2.

## LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Cheong Akum, a goat-herd, was charged with stealing a silver ring from the neck of a child six years of age. Remanded till the 19th.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## CHINESE INSURANCE CO.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, 15th June, 1876.

Sir,—Nine months ago a rather acrimonious controversy was carried on in the papers regarding the winding-up or non-winding-up of the above-named Company. It appeared to me that those Shareholders (and there were such) who had bought shares on the faith of that article of association which prescribed the winding-up of the Company on the 30th June 1876, were unfairly sought to be deprived of their proportion of reserve fund, which would then require to be divided by the winding up of the Company.

However there is still Balm in Gilead. The Companies Act, and the articles of association of this Company, both prescribe that when a special resolution has been passed by a general meeting, it must be confirmed by a second general meeting to be held at an interval of not less than fourteen days after the first meeting. No amount of special pleading can alter an interval of fourteen days into the fourteenth day. The special resolution to continue the Company without winding up was passed on the 22nd September and the confirmatory meeting was held on the 6th Oct. last, or precisely on the fourteenth day. The article of association directing the winding up of the Company on the 30th June 1876 has consequently never been legally altered, and it would appear that the Directors must take the necessary steps at once to carry out the winding up of the Company on the 30th inst.

Yours faithfully,

LAY FOR THEM.

## China.

SHANGHAI.

(Continued.)

A curious instance of how Chinese mandarins prey upon each other occurred some time ago at Soochow. An official who formerly held the post of Tao-tai at Ningpo, having retired from business with an enormous fortune, built himself a handsome house in Soochow city and laid out extensive pleasure grounds. Through the plot of land, however, which he purchased, ran a little narrow thoroughfare, public property of course, but still never used by pedestrians. The plot of this lane, or footpath, was naturally a subject of much annoyance to the ex-Tao-tai, and one day, with out saying anything to anybody, he quietly annexed it. No notice was taken of it for twelve months, at the expiration of which however a number of his fellow-citizens represented the affair to the Fu-tai. This gentleman swooped down upon the *rentier*, and sequestered prey, mulct him in a trifling fine of a hundred thousand taels, a certain portion of which—one-third, we believe—was divided among the informants. Many persons (including ourselves) felt some sympathy with the Tao-tai on first hearing this part of the story; but our ardour cooled on being informed that the victim had himself extorted this very sum, in an equally unceremonious manner, during his tenure of office in Ningpo.

We are requested—and are happy to accede to the request—to give the following authentic version of the affair mentioned in our paragraph of Saturday respecting the alleged correspondence of the British Consul with the Tao-tai with regard to the landing of the troops at Wusung. We are informed that the Admiral never consulted Mr. M. duhart, about giving his men a run on shore; he only proposed to drill them opposite the ship; and when he consulted the Consul, that gentleman did not reply that the permission of the Tao-tai was a *sine qua non*. On the contrary he deprecated any application for permission, on the ground that it would certainly be denied. A notification to the Tao-tai, however, was recommended by the Consul as a mere act of courtesy, and he undertook to give it; whereupon several frivolous objections were raised, amongst others a risk of collision with the troops at the forts. Mr. Medhurst replied that the Tao-tai might have saved himself the trouble of making any difficulty, as the plot of land on which the drill was proposed to be held was foreign-owned. Our readers are thus able to gauge the difference between the account we gave on Saturday, and the above. With reference to the former we may remark that the affair was mentioned publicly, as we printed it, in the presence of several hearers, as coming from head-quarters. As regards the latter, although we were mistaken in a minor detail, we cannot but consider the reflections we made on Saturday fully justified. We passed those reflections with reluctance, and now confirm them with increased regret. On the basis of the statement which we publish to-day, and which we accept as truthful in every particular, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that the Consul's policy was a mistaken one. He acted weakly, and weakness in dealing the Chinese is one of the greatest mistakes which an official can commit.

Sir Thomas Wade was expected to arrive in Tientsin on the 2nd instant.

It is said among well-informed Chinese that the new Fan-tai of Kwei-chow is utterly incapable of filling the office to which he has been appointed, and that it is only out of respect for his patron, Li Hung-chang, that he is permitted to retain the seals.

We hear that the *Ansa* case has been virtually settled. The official formalities have not been gone through as yet, but the affair may be considered at an end. We can only trust that our own difficulties may be similarly overcome; and we may add, that the lesson taught us by the representatives of Germany, not entirely thrown away. We have not heard any further particulars.

Arrivals of new silk are now about 2,000 bales, and it is expected that fully 3,000 bales will have been brought down before

next mail leaves. No purchases have been reported by foreigners this week, although natives affirm that Tls. 350 or about 160 per lb. has been offered and refused for Blue Elephant, this chop being worth in London 14/8 to 15/1. The Brokers are asking Tls. 10 to Tls. 15 over opening rates and say, as usual, that prices in the country have gone up twice that amount. It seems probable that the export for the season will not exceed 65,000 bales, or perhaps, the crop may be 10 per cent less than it was last year, though this will depend upon how the second hatching turns out.

The hurried preparations for war made by the Chinese Government during the Formosan embargo resulted, in many instances, as might have been expected, in very bad bargains. Some of the rifles—falsely so called—then bought up by the ignorant mandarins have lately been inspected by Ting Jih-chang, and the disclosures are said to be almost ludicrous. These formidable weapons are pronounced by experts to be of no value except as old iron. Many of them are ancient French guns bearing the date of 1822; but since they have undergone two transformations, first rifled, after a fashion—and then made into breechloaders, by the addition of a hinge like a snuff-box. Others of the same description have been changed from flint-locks into percussion. These guns were purchasable currently at about ten francs apiece in France, and we are told that the French Government sold a good number of them to the potentates on the West Coast of Africa.

## CHINKIANG.

Messrs. Spencer and Wolf write on the 7th June:—Our last advices were dated the 31st ultimo, and we have now again to report much activity in this market for plain cottons. An eager demand has existed during the week for medium to good makes of 84-lbs. Grey Shirtings, failing a supply of such, an extensive business has been done in other goods, and common cloths have changed hands freely, while the finest cloths have not been neglected. The bulk of the goods lately imported have been immediately forwarded to the consuming districts. We hear that stocks at all the principal marts are still light. Grey Shirtings—Tunish heavy 9/10 to 9/12-lbs. have realized Tls. 2 5/4 per piece, and other cloths Tls. 2 3/4 to 2 4/0 per piece; Colliers Lion, Tls. 1 7/8 to 1 7/6 per piece; Crown, Tls. 1 7/8 per piece; Red Pheasant, Tls. 1 7/8 to 1 7/6 per piece; common, Tls. 1 3/4 to 1 6/0 per piece. T. Colliers—There is very little enquiry for these goods, quotations remain as last given; ordinary 7-lb. Mexican, Tls. 1 2/8 to 1 2/6 per piece. *S. advalorem*. Rather quiet sales during the week insignificant at Tls. 8.80 for best, and Tls. 3.30 to 3.40 for common. *Malina Opium*. Good to best, both old and new, much wanted at Tls. 433 to 438 per picul; medium, Tls. 428 to 430 per picul; inferior almost unobtainable.

## SOOCHOW.

The "tail" mania is still alive and active. It was reported that the nephew of one of the highest officials had his queue cut off in the Yamen. A proclamation has been placed in each temple and inn, and the orders are that no persons of strange words and dress shall pass the night. The police every night search the taverns and opium-shops, or are supposed to do it.

When the Viceroy passed here, it is said 7,000 opium dens were closed for one day. The shops are all ordered to be closed after the 15th of this mo; they will be allowed to sell opium in the front room, but "No smoking" within. Of course, the reformation of public morals will be temporary.

Those who make excursions in the country from Shanghai like to know every point of interest to be visited. The nearest hill to this city is the Wang-shan. The nearest town outside the South-west gate is Wang-dang. From this there is a large road built for the Emperor Kien-lung, running to the hill, but it is nearer for boats to go to a little stone village at the south of the hill.

Some time ago, visiting on the west side of the hill, the place where the ancient tomb was discovered but which was closed up, we saw a beautiful lake of pure clear water, winding two hundred yards between the rocky cliffs where stone had been quarried for centuries. Since then the lake is found to be a spring with a fine stream running down the hill sides. As there had been scarcely any rain for a month, this must be continuous.—N. C. D. News.

## WUCHING.

A fire broke out here last Thursday afternoon, in one of our most crowded thoroughfares. Happening to be in the neighbourhood at the time, I send you a few notes which may not be uninteresting to those of your readers who have not witnessed a fire in a Chinese city. No sooner had the first cloud of smoke burst from the upper storey of the house in which it originated, than the alarm was sounded, and almost instantly the first fire brigade appeared on the scene. Not a moment had been lost in coming to the rescue. One would hardly have credited that the twenty or thirty men composing each brigade could have assembled at the head quarters of the corps, donned their uniform, carried out their engines, buckets, pipes, ladders, &c., and have appeared, with banners flying and gongs beating, in so short a time. Brigade after brigade, in district uniform, came rushing on in rapid succession, and had there been sufficient room to work all the engines, the fire might have been put out in a very short time. But the streets were so narrow and so crowded, that only a few of the engines could be got forward, and in the eagerness and rivalry of each company to obtain a vantage ground, collisions were inevitable. Several engines were dashed into each other, water coolies were knocked over, buckets and all; several men received bruises on the head and legs, and the water intended for the fire was in the general mêlée poured out into the street. The courage and dash of the firemen were beyond all praise. The men worked the pumps most vigorously. The hook and ladder men cleared the way for the engines, and exposed themselves to great danger from falling beams and showers of tiles.

The confusion and uproar, however, was something indescribable. Every one was shouting a different order, and loud above the cracking of timbers and the roar of the flames rose the deafening clamours of the multitude, and the incessant din of gongs as if leading on an army to battle. By and by some military mandarins appeared on the scene, and quickly restored order. Detachments of troops cleared the streets of spectators; the different fire brigades were better

distributed, and within two hours the fire was extinguished; but not before it had completely destroyed over twenty shops and as many houses.

The fire engines were nearly all of the primitive Chinese Bathtub model, and were carried to the scene and worked by coolies. The stream of water thrown by each was not great, and had to be directed by a man standing on the top of the tub. Not having any hose attached, it was necessary that each engine should be brought up close to the fire; and unless this could be done the engine was comparatively useless. Only one foreign fire engine with hose was on the ground, and that did as much service as any half dozen of the native ones. The Chinese are only beginning to appreciate the value of our appliances in this as in other departments, but an innovation has been made, and a revolution may not be far off.

Some English sailors from the gunboat in Hankow happened to be in the city at the time the fire broke out, visiting a gentleman who possessed an American Fire Engine. With this they were able to render very valuable assistance. The efficiency of their engine created much astonishment among the Chinese, who imagined, in their ignorance, that it was a self-producing water machine, and evidently thought that there was some magic in the use of it.

Preparations have been going on, these days, for the proper celebration of the Dragon Boat Festival, which falls on the fifth day of the Chinese fifth month. Subscriptions have been taken up from door to door for the Dragon boat, which may be seen in every roadside temple. It is made of bamboo and paper, from ten to fifteen feet long, with saucers on the upper deck, sailors rowing, and every thing complete, while the huge figurehead of a Dragon, with open jaws and rolling eyes, is very suggestive of the superstition that the Dragon boat, when carried round the neighbourhood, takes up all the malaria and noxious influences that may be in the atmosphere, and thus preserves the health of the people. After the ceremony is over, the boat is burned at the water side, and the malaria is thus supposed to be scattered to the four winds—carried out to sea; or, as some say, finds its way to Yang-choo, where there is a supposed opening into the lower regions.

The custom is a very ancient as well as a very popular one, and the story of the god whose image and shrine are set up in the boat, is well known and generally believed. *Kin-yung* was a graduate of Kiangsi, who lived at a place where the people were dying one after another from the poisoned water of the village well. To save the people, he conceived the idea of throwing himself into the well. No one would drink of the water after they saw the dead body of *Kin-yung*; and for this heroic deed temples were erected in his memory, he was exalted to lordship over all pestilences, and is invariably worshipped at this yearly festival.

The swordblades leaves of the flag and the long-stalks of *mugwort*, hung out before the doors at this season, are also supposed to ward off evil influences from the home. Many Chinese also go out to gather herbs on the fifth day of the fifth month, as all herbs gathered on that day are supposed to possess a peculiar efficacy. Much as people in the west used to go into the fields on May morning, and gather flowers and hawthorn to decorate the doors and windows of the village.—N. C. D. News.

## Japan.

(Mail.)

It is said that no Korean embassy has visited the capital for some 230 years past, the latter embassies having been received by special sanction at Nankai with the view of sparing them the cost of the long land journey to Yedo. It is not expected that the present Envoy will make a long stay.

We regret having to announce the death of Mr. George Willis, late Interpreter to the Judicial Court of Kanagawa, which took place yesterday (May 29th). It is rumoured that a religious service will be held at Utsuno on the 7th of next month, in commemoration of those who fell in the battle at that place during the revolution.

A detachment of troops started from Osaka on the 28th ult., for Wakayama, and it is therefore feared that fresh troubles have arisen in that province.

The cost of rebuilding the temple of Monzeki at Tsukiji, Tokio, which was destroyed by fire some years ago, is estimated at 200,000 *yen*, of which 130,000 *yen* have already been subscribed by members of the Buddhist sect.

On the 22nd instant, Admiral Ito received orders to proceed to Awamori in the *Meiji Maru* and await the arrival of His Majesty the Mikado, who will there embark on board the above vessel and return in her to the capital.

The schoolmaster is certainly abroad in Japan. The study of the world's history has not been entirely neglected, nor the example set by the Emperor Charles V. known away.

We learn from the *Nichi Nichi* that a man living at Hamamata, in Yanshu, who must be a philosopher in his way, came to the conclusion that a funeral ceremony in the ordinary course of events was a piece of pure extravagance, as it could not gratify the person on whose behalf alone it was performed. He determined, therefore, to share in such satisfaction as his own obsequies might bestow, and accordingly summoned his friends and neighbours to partake of the funeral baked meats. Having previously purchased a coffin, he encoined himself therein before they all, and had the usual burial service completely and correctly performed. The *Nichi Nichi* omits to state if the friends carried out the service in its integrity so far as to inhume the philosopher.

The Koreans expressed great surprise at the number of ships in the harbour of Yokohama and at Shinagawa, but were not, strange to say, impressed by the Railway or any of the buildings which met their view.

Some seventy well-known wrestlers are expected to arrive at Tokio from Osaka, on the 2nd inst., to take part in wrestling matches which are to be held at Matsuyama, Tokio, commencing on the 8th instant.

It is reported that eight students have been selected from the Kaiser Gakko to be sent to England and France, in order to finish their education in those countries.

It is expected that the Koreans will shortly pay a visit to the General Post Office at Tokio, and inspect that establishment. They have also expressed a desire to witness the working of the Fire Brigades at the capital, and in consequence a general muster of the Companies will be held at Nankai, on the 7th inst., when the members of the Korean Embassy will be present.

The *Paiji Dajin* will take entire charge

of the affairs of the nation during His Majesty the Mikado's absence from the capital on his northern tour.

The *Hochi Shinbun* and *Nichi Nichi* will both send members of their staff to report the proceedings of the Imperial party on the northern journey, but special facilities for so doing do not appear to have been offered by the Government.

His Majesty the Mikado accompanied by the Empress started on his northern tour yesterday (June 2nd), his progress through the streets of the capital being witnessed by thousands of orderly spectators. The cortege, equipped with about eighty carriages of all sorts and the escort of a detachment of cavalry, some 2,000 infantry and two batteries of artillery. The beautiful court robes, the variety of uniforms, the gaily caparisoned horses and the long train of carriages rendered the spectacle one well worth seeing. The line of route was kept in order by the police with apparently, little or no difficulty.

A certain German merchant has given an order to a fan manufacture in Tokio for 100,000 fans, and the order is being executed with all possible despatch.

The number of paupers applying for admission to the workhouse at Utsuno is not great by day, so that the establishment cannot afford relief to all who need it. Temporary accommodation has been provided as far as possible, and it is now in contemplation to erect more commodious permanent buildings.

A guard of ten men from the garrison patrols the streets of Osaka every night, to assist the police in preserving order among the soldiers out on leave, and judging from what we have heard of the conduct of the military towards the police and citizens of Osaka, this is an arrangement not a day too soon.

## THE DAILY TELEGRAPH ON CHINESE MATTERS.

A recent number of the *Pekin Gazette*, contains an announcement which will not be read without interest in this country; while by millions of loyal Celestials it will necessarily have been received with overflowing sentiments of gratitude and joy. China is a country so supremely favoured by fortune as to be blessed with the presence of no fewer than two Empresses. These ladies are but dowagers, it is true, governing, or supposed to govern, the young Emperor; but there is an ambrosial essence of divinity which doth hedge Imperialism, surpassing in favour and awe the scent and taste of the youngest Hyson or the floweriest Peking; and every Chinese breast, from the Canton river to the Amoor, must have swollen with pride and gratulation after perusing the edict which appeared in the *Pekin Gazette* of the 8th of January last—signed as was that document or purporting as it did to be signed, by the Empress-Regent, and proclaiming the important fact that the beaming Brother of the Sun and Moon and Perpetual Protector of Mercator's Projection was about to commence his education. The programme laid down for the conduct of the Imperial studies is, from beginning to end, charmingly Chinese. The exordium to the edict is abstractedly unexceptionable in its logical and ethical bearing. The tender years of the Emperor, it is pointed out, render it necessary that his studies should be "pursued with continual progress to the end," that the results of education in the service of right may be secured, and the foundation whence good governments arise be laid straight. Peking, in his scheme for the tuition of the Dauphin, Le Harpe, in his plan for the training of Alexander I. of Russia; nay, the exemplary Hannah More herself, in those "Hints" for the instruction of the Princess Charlotte which she furnished "by desire" to the Royal circle at Windsor, could not have more clearly defined the chief aim and objects of the education of those who are destined to rule over a great and civilised nation. And the Chinese are, as everybody knows, intensely civilised. They were acquainted with umbrellas many centuries before we learned the use of those convenient protectors from the heat of the sun; and, on the score of good manners, they continue to be the politest people that ever tortured their prisoners of war to death, or told falsehoods until it is a wonder their pigstails do not fall off through the perpetual oscillation of their mendacious tongues.

Inconceivable as is the theory of princely education propounded by the Tartar Princes or the highly literate Mandarins who act as wire pullers to the illustrious puppets called Empresses-Regent, it must be granted that from the point of view of modern pedagogic science the edict comes speedily to a lamentable breakdown. Neither Plato nor Pankrazzi, perchance, could have found reason to shake the head of disparagement at the opening terms of the communication to which we have referred. But what would these distinguished preceptors have thought of the instructions immediately following, by which the Imperial Board of Astronomers are commanded to select a day of fortunate augury in the full moon of the coming year, during which His Imperial Majesty must commence his course of studies in the Yu King apartments of the Palace? What would Mr. Norran Lockyer say if he received a pressing invitation—for example, from the Roi D'Yvetot or the King of Brantford—to name a "lucky day" on which the Heir Apparent might fittingly begin his initiation into the mysteries of A.B.U. We are bound, nevertheless, to bear in mind that China is an Empire whose elaborate civilisation is tempered by the rigid conservatism; and that only a couple of centuries have passed since, in England, astrology and astrology were convertible terms. The illustrious Halley was once gravely offered five shillings by a Court lady to cast her horoscope. There being even then a statute against "fortune-tellers and Egyptians," the wary Astronomer kept himself on the safe side of the law and had his joke against the Court lady by handing her a bit of parchment on which he had scribbled in Greek the five aphorisms of Hippocrates, and pocketed her money. "For," quoth the Prince of Science, "if there were no fools, how should wise men live?" Let us hope that the Halley of Peking will be enabled to alight upon a most propitious day on which the Imperial urubin may make his first essay in learning the shapes of the letters, or in constructing "pot-locks and baggers," but in ascertaining the mysteries of the five-barred gates, the Hampton Court mazes, the railway semaphore run mad, and the quickest hedges rampant, which constitute in Chinese literature, not an alphabet, properly so-called, but a complicated code of arbitrary symbols, each of which professes to express

an idea. The young Brother to the Sun and Moon will fortunately experience no lack of learned philosophers and statesmen to guide his tottering footsteps over the first and stoniest hillocks with which the Highway of Knowledge is strewn. The Empresses-Regent have promulgated their commands to the Vice-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat and Acting Vice-President Wong Tung-Ho, and the Vice-President Hio Tungshan, to act as preceptors to his Majesty. These lofty tutors are, both in the evening and the morning, to address suitable admonitions to their pupil, and they are to devote themselves with unceasing attention to the inoculation of learning, in order to prepare the way to fruitful results. Once again, in reading this last paragraph, we are bound to acknowledge the theoretical excellence of the educational edict, since it is surely most expedient that little Princes, even if they wear Imperial crowns, should be periodically admonished. Still, it is obvious that there are admonitions and admonitions, especially at courts. In one of Voltaire's wicked tales there is a King who whenever he opens his mouth to speak, is saluted by a chorus of courtiers unaccountably crying, "Il aura raison." "He will be right." There was likewise a French grand seigneur a Duke and Peer of France, who, on the terrace at Versailles one Sunday afternoon, when little Louis XV. was in leading-strings, took the Royal child in his arms, and, showing him the crowds of men, women, and children disporting themselves in their Sunday clothes in the gardens below, said to him, "Regard those people, my Prince, my King. Regard them close. Tout cela est à vous." "All that belongs to you." As fitting an "admonition" was conveyed to his little Majesty when his writing master set him for a copy the highly edifying apophthegm, "Kings do what they like; their subjects obey them." The Louis Quinze of the Trianon and the Parc aux Cerfs did not forget the "admonition" of his nourse.

It is the Prince of Ch'ou to whom, as Superintendent-in-Chief, the tasks of allotting his Chinese Majesty's studies, and of directing the arrangement of his private apartments, are confided. The Empresses-Regent likewise ordain that, as the spoken language of the Imperial house and the literature of the Manchu tongue are fundamental institutions of the existing Celestial dynasty, the Emperor is to be thoroughly grounded and acclimated in the spoken and written language of the Mongols, and finally, he is to receive instruction in archery, horsemanship, and "the like accomplishments." The Prince of Ch'ou, it may be mentioned, is the Empress's father; Wong Tung-Ho is an eminent literary Mandarin whose sire was tutor to the late Emperor Hien-Fung; while Hio Tungshan is Vice-President of the Board of War. "Coached" by such distinguished teachers, the youthful Sovereign will no doubt ere long become a fluent Tartar and Chinese scholar—but, lest any difficulties should present themselves to mar the smoothness of his educational curriculum, arising from the not unrequited dislocation of little Princes, and indeed of children in general, to learn their book, "another way," as Mrs. Glasse would put it, has been sagely provided to stimulate the illustrious student to intellectual exertion. The great educational, martial and fiscal pervasiveness in the Celestial Empire is, we need scarcely say, the bamboo. That sturdy reed has been employed from time immemorial to hasten the advances of youth to the Temple of Knowledge, to curb the excesses of the female tongue, to promote the punctual payment in advance of Imperial taxes and local rates, and to refresh the memories of witnesses in civil and criminal cases. It is manifest that the young Chinese Emperor cannot be expected to get over the five-barred gates and the quickest hedges of the symbolical alphabet without large and continuous doses of bamboo being administered to somebody; still that somebody is not to be the tiny Brother of the Sun and Moon. He is to be but vicariously chastised, and a hapless little Chinaman of about the same age as his Sovereign has been appointed to the responsible office of "Hahachutze" or "whipping boy." Whenever his Imperial Majesty is idle or naughty the small Chinaman who is to fill at the Court of Peking the post occupied by Sir Mungo Malsagrowth at that of James VI. of Scotland will suffer in the flesh. The best luck that could happen to the young Emperor, perhaps, would be to fall across a preceptor who had the courage to teach him a little "pigpen" English, and the honesty to tell him that he was no more the Sun and Moon's Brother than he was the Man in the Moon himself—but that, on the other hand, the people over whom he ruled were, for all their puffiness and all their plenitude of umbrellas and porcelain teapots, a race of unclean barbarians in the most urgent need of fostering the blessings of genuine civilisation, and that the sooner his Ministers set about civilising China in a thorough and European sense the better it would be for the Chinese Empire.

## GAS.

A "Small Consumer" writes to the *N. C. D. News*, as follows:—Dear Sir,—May I claim a small space in your columns. As I see by your paper that the Gas Co. have now commenced bringing their consumers before the public for non-payments, I wish to make one or two remarks. I, as a consumer, am charged for 2,100 feet of gas for the month of May, and have only burnt 2 jets up to 10 o'clock, or 8 at the most for half an hour during dinner. There surely must be a mistake, either with the meter or the Inspector, as during the longest month in the year (December), I only consumed 1,700 feet, and was burning double the amount of lights.

Now to my knowledge, within the last 12 months there have been no less than 8 different meter Inspectors, and they have had to do the double word of inspecting the meters and collecting the accounts, which, even with assistance of a shroff, is too much work for any one man to do. I believe that in England it is the duty of one competent man alone to inspect the meters, and regulate them if out of order, and to renew a burner if required, without charge. But here you have to write to the manager for such a thing, you are not even charged for the item, but you are asked to labor, and the Celestial mechanic can charge his own time, which he makes the most of. Another thing I wish to call your attention to, that I believe they have a small engine to pump the air out of the gas. How often we see our gas burning a dull red light, with black centre from the jet. I have been told that it is air. By using that useful piece of machinery, we should have a bright light; yet for the air

that passes through the meter you have to pay the same as if it was pure gas. Trusting I have not taken up too much space.

## Quotations.

Hongkong, June 15, 1876.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash... 577 1/2  
" Old Patna, cash... 580  
" New Benares, cash... 603 1/2  
" Old Benares, cash... 585  
" New Malwa, cash... 575  
" Allowance Tels., 48 a 80  
" Old Malwa, cash... 575  
" Allowance Tels., 48 a 72  
CAMPBELL, ... 15 1/2  
QUICKSILVER, ... 15 1/2  
SALT-PETRE, ... 5 1/2

## Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight... 3/11  
Credit, 6 months' sight... 3/11  
On Calcutta, Bank demand... 3/11  
" Bombay, demand... 3/11  
" Shanghai, demand... 3/11  
" Shanghai, 30 days' sight... 7/4  
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. B... 7/4  
Soyee, ... 3/11  
Mexicans, ... 3/11  
Gold Leaf, ... 25/70  
English Sovereigns, ... 5/08  
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5/08  
Discount, ... 5/08

## Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 4 % prem.  
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$525  
China Fire Ins. Co., \$150  
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 37 1/2 dts.  
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1025  
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$600  
Chinese Insurance Co., \$215  
North China Ins. Co., \$1515, ex div.  
C. & J. Marine Ins. Co., Tls. 34 ex return.  
Yangtze Ins. Association, Tls. 640  
Union S. Navigation Co., Tls. 10 dts.  
H.K. & M. S. Boat Co., 10 dts.  
Shanghai Steam N. Co., Tls. 67  
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$45 dts.  
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$102.

## Temperatures.

Hongkong, June 15, 1876.  
(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)  
THERMOMETER—9 A.M., ... 86  
Do. 4 P.M., ... 87  
Do. Maximum, ... 89  
Do. Minimum, over night, ... 83  
BAROMETER—9 A.M., ... 30.000  
Do. 4 P.M., ... 29.980

## Shipping Intelligence.

## HOME SHIPPING.

The following is taken from the latest London Papers:—

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 13, Antipodes, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Jan. 17, A.L. McNeil, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Jan. 20, Forward Ho, from London to Yokohama, &c.  
Feb. 6, Paul Marie, from London to Shanghai.  
Feb. 6, Scotia, from London to Hongkong.  
Feb. 8, Kaisor, from London to Hongkong.  
Feb. 25, Susanne, from Hamburg to Shanghai.  
March 2, Mary L. Stone, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
March 2, P. J. Carleton, from New York to Shanghai.  
March 14, Moonlight, from Lewes Dal to Shanghai.  
March 16, Min, from London to Hongkong.  
March 17, Ada, from London to Yokohama.  
March 18, Benefactor, from New York to Hongkong.  
March 19, Hans, from Hamburg to Shanghai.  
March 20, Gustav and Marie, from Hamburg to Hongkong.  
March 21, Moss Glen, from London to Hongkong.  
March 21, Marianne, from Havre to Saigon.  
March 21, Julia, from Havre to Saigon.  
March 21, Hoogley, from Boston to Batavia and Hongkong.  
March 23, Cilurnum, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
March 23, J. C. Munro, from London to Hongkong.  
March 23, Oregon, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
March 31, Sophie O, from Marseilles to Saigon.  
April 7, Corea, from Liverpool to Hongkong.  
April 8, James Shepherd, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
April 11, Malbrak, from London to Hongkong.  
April 13, Wylo, from London to Shanghai.  
April 13, Importer, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
April 13, Alice Buck, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
April 14, Endymion, from London to Shanghai.  
April 14, Harriet N. Carleton, from New York to Shanghai.  
April 24, Golden Spur, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
April 25, Tartar (str.), from London to China and Japan.  
April 29, Glenroy (str.) from London to Shanghai.  
May 1, John Potts, from Sunderland to Shanghai.  
May 3, Lude, from London to Hongkong.  
May 8, Anna, from Cardiff to Chiofo.

## LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Bengal, Nanking.  
Burmae, Yevot.  
Niger, State of Alabama.  
Cashmere, Suez.  
Lothair, Suez.  
F. S. Thompson, Suez.  
Hallowen, Suez.  
Banian, Suez.  
Peeters, Suez.  
Thystra, Suez.

## At Liverpool.

Prism (str.), Mary Fraser.  
Dyces (str.), Harriburg.



**HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.**

